



**The Urban District
of
HALTEMPRICE**

Annual Report

of
**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**

For the Year ended 31st December

1952

THE URBAN DISTRICT OF HALTEMPRICE

LIST OF MEMBERS

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor W. SMALLWOOD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor H. F. WILBURN

Councillors :

ARBON, W. G.
BRIGGS, L. S.
CLARKSON, M. D.
CUNNINGHAM, J. L.
DAWSON, C., C.C.
ELLIS, A.
FLETCHER, G.
HALL, H. A.
HARDCASTLE, A. R.
JACKSON, W. F.
JARVIS, (Mrs.) V. A.
KING, F.
LAYCOCK, W. H.

Councillors :

MORING, (Mrs.) W. S.
NICHOLSON, H., C.C.
PAGE, F. G.
PATTERN, G.
PYCOCK, (Mrs.) A. W.
ROCKLEY, K. J.
SOUTHERN, (Mrs.) H.
TASKER, A. F.
TAYLOR, C. E.
VICKERS, R. S.
WHITEHOUSE, J. R.
WILKINSON, G.

MEMBERS OF HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor W. S. MORING (*Chairman*)

Councillor J. R. WHITEHOUSE (*Vice-Chairman*)

Councillors :

ARBON, W. G.
HARDCASTLE, A. R.
PATTERN, G.
PYCOCK, (Mrs.) A. W.

Councillors :

ROCKLEY, K. J.
SOUTHERN, (Mrs.) H.
TASKER, A. F.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

L. N. GOULD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(commenced 23/8/52)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

F. RHODES, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

W. HALL, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.
A. E. BRABBS, M.S.I.A.

Chief Clerk :

Mrs. M. WHITE

Clerk and Typist :

Mrs. M. WOODS

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban
District Council of Haltemprice

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report to this Council for the year 1952. During the past twelve months, an epidemic of measles occurred, being most prevalent in the 5-9 year group with a total of 446 cases. A small increase occurred in the number of cases of food poisoning. It is hoped with the wider application of the Food Byelaws and continued efforts to educate the food handlers in hygienic methods that the number of such cases will be reduced to a consistently low level.

I wish to take this opportunity of paying tribute to my worthy predecessor, Dr. J. M. Hermon, who, for 36 years as part-time Medical Officer of Health, has worked so tirelessly towards improving the health and social conditions of this area.

I wish to thank the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. F. Rhodes, for his able assistance in compiling this joint report, and the staff of the Health Department for their loyalty.

May I also thank the Clerk of the Council, Treasurer, Engineer and Housing Manager for their co-operation so freely extended at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. N. GOULD,
Medical Officer of Health

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SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	1952 Rate for England & Wales	1951 Rate for England & Wales	1950 Rate for England & Wales
Area of Haltemprice in acres	9,026	9,026	9,026
Estimated mid year population (Reg. General)	36,680	36,290	36,570
Census population, 8/4/51	—	35,697	—
Number of Inhabited dwellings (taken from Rate books at each year end)	11,501	11,206	10,780
Rateable Value at year end	£225,826	£220,806	£216,525
Sum represented by Penny Rate (to year end 31/3/53 estimated)	£900	£872/14/6	£850/10/8
Number of Marriages solemnised	200	210	205
Marriage Rate	5.45	5.79	5.55
<i>Live Births—</i>			
Legitimate Male	269	222	247
Legitimate Female	240	236	225
Illegitimate Male	3	10	6
Illegitimate Female	8	5	7
Total Live Births in the year	520	473	485
Crude Birth Rate per thousand population	15.3	15.0	16.8
Adjusted Birth Rate	14.17	13.0	13.3
	13.61	12.48	12.90
<i>Still Births—</i>			
Legitimate Male	5	5	4
Legitimate Female	4	4	4
Illegitimate Male	—	—	—
Illegitimate Female	1	—	—

	1952		1951		1950	
	England & Wales	Rate for England & Wales	England & Wales	Rate for England & Wales	England & Wales	Rate for England & Wales
Grand Total Still Births	22.6	18.86	18.67	16.23	16.23	8
Rate per 1,000 total Births (live and still)	0.35	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.22	
Rate per thousand population	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deaths (All causes)</i> —						
Male	...	192	189	186	186	
Female	...	148	181	174	174	
Total Deaths all causes	...	340	370	360	360	
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.3	9.26	10.2	9.8	9.8	
Adjusted Death Rate	...	9.17	10.09	9.80	9.80	
Natural increase of population during year (from Registrar General mid year population estimates)	...	+390	—280	+980	+980	
<i>Infant Mortality</i> —						
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—						
Legitimate Male	...	8	9	6	6	
Legitimate Female	...	1	9	4	4	
Illegitimate Male	...	—	1	—	—	
Illegitimate Female	...	—	—	—	—	
Grand Total Infant Deaths	...	9	19	10	10	
Death Rates of Infants under 1 year per thousand live births—						
All Infants	27.6	17.64	29.6	20.60	20.60	
Legitimate Infants	...	17.64	37.98	20.60	20.60	
Illegitimate Infants	...	—	2.11	—	—	
<i>Neo-Natal Mortality</i> (Deaths under 1 month of age)—						
Male	...	6	4	4	4	
Female	...	—	3	2	2	
Total Deaths	...	6	7	6	6	
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	11.76	14.77	12.36	12.36	

	1952		1951		1950	
	Engalnd & Wales	Rate for Haltemprice & Wales	England & Wales	Rate for Haltemprice & Wales	England & Wales	Rate for Haltemprice & Wales
<i>Maternal Mortality—</i>						
Deaths from all causes (Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion)	—		1		—	
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	—		2.11		—	
<i>Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years—</i> (including gastritis and enteritis)—						
Male	2		1		2	
Female	—		1		—	
Total Deaths	2		2		2	
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	1.1	3.92	4.22		4.12	
<i>Deaths from Cancer—</i>						
Male	34		33		30	
Female	33		32		34	
Total Deaths	67		65		64	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	1.82		1.79		1.75	
<i>Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis—</i>						
Male	4		1		5	
Female	1		3		3	
Total Deaths	5		4		8	
Death Rate per 1,000 population ....	.13		.11		.21	

Diphtheria—No cases occurred during 1952.

Measles and Whooping Cough—No deaths occurred from these two diseases.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Are available at the Public Health Laboratory, 184 High Street, Hull, and at the Beverley Area Laboratory, Westwood Hospital, Beverley.

CLINICS

Under the East Riding County Council, the following clinic facilities are available to residents in the district :—

Maternity and Child Welfare—

Infant Welfare Clinic	Hessle—Church Hall, every Tuesday, 2-4 p.m. Willerby—Memorial Hall, alternate Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m. Anlaby—The Old School, Hull Road, every Thursday, 2-4 p.m. Cottingham—Methodist Hall, every Tuesday, 2-4 p.m.
Ante Natal Clinic and Post Natal Clinic	Hessle—Penshurst Clinic, alternate Fridays, 2-4 p.m.

School Health Services—

Minor Ailments Clinic	Hessle—Penshurst Clinic, every Monday and Thursday, 9-30 to 12 noon
Immunisation Clinic	Hessle—Town Hall, first Monday of each month, 3-4 p.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic	Hessle—Penshurst Clinic, alternate Monday and Thursday afternoons and each Tuesday (whole day)

Ophthalmic Clinic
(Specialist services
through the Regional
Hospital Board)

Hessle—Penshurst Clinic, one
whole day each month

Dental Clinic

There is no static dental clinic
in the area, but a dental
service for nursing and ex-
pectant mothers and school
children is arranged by
means of mobile dental
caravans

SECTION C

WATER SUPPLIES

99% of the area is supplied by piped water obtained through the Hull Corporation. The Dunswell and Cottingham areas are supplied from the Dunswell Pumping Station, whilst the remainder of the area, namely, Hessle, Anlaby, Anlaby Common, Kirkella, Westella and Willerby, is serviced by the corporations mains supply.

The Hull Corporation undertake the chemical treatment of the supply.

A survey made during the latter part of the year showed that 85 premises obtained water for drinking and other domestic purposes from private bores. In some cases, one bore was shared by several houses, and there were, in fact, 52 pumps being used to obtain a water supply for these 85 houses.

The survey brought to light the fact that in one case only water, taken direct from a well, was being used for drinking purposes.

426 adults and 8 children were using the waters drawn from these sources, of which number, approximately 200 adults used the water at their place of employment.

At the same time as the survey was being carried out, bacteriological sampling was being undertaken and the table given below shows the results obtained :—

Number of separate sources sampled	.....	.....	28
Number of samples taken	.....	.....	52
Number of sources giving water of Class I or II (1st sample)	.....	.....	14
Number of sources giving water of Class III or IV (1st sample)	.....	.....	14
Number of sources giving water of Class III or IV which on resampling proved satisfactory	.....		3
Number of pumps replaced by mains	.....	.....	2

Note :—Class I—Highly satisfactory ; Class II—Satisfactory ; Class III—Suspicious ; Class IV—Unsatisfactory.

There were, therefore, 8 sources which remained suspect at the year end and these were made up as follows :—

Owner/Occupier houses	.....	.....	2
Factory Premises	.....	.....	3
Farm Premises	.....	.....	3

One Owner/Occupier has agreed to substitute a mains supply and the other owner is treating all supplies before using them for domestic purposes.

The three sources at factory premises are used in the various works processes, none of which are connected with food. In each case the managements have been asked to display warning notices for the benefit of employees.

At the three farms, no mains supply is available and investigation into storage methods are proceeding.

WATER EMPLOYEES

Any person, employed by this Authority, engaged in the repair or maintenance of the water supply and who would therefore handle water, is examined medically each year. The blood serological examinations carried out this year to exclude the typhoid carrier state in the 24 employees affected, all proved negative.

SECTION D

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

(1) MAIN DRAINAGE

During the past year, an improvement in the rate of progress of the West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme has been apparent, and the critical shortage of steel hitherto experienced has been largely overcome.

The Outfall Sewer into the River Humber is now substantially complete, and the sub-structure of the Pumping Station is progressing favourably. Work on the Western Joint Trunk Sewer from Hull to Hessle proceeded at a very slow rate during the first six months of the year, but as the supply of steel sheet piling improved, towards the latter part of the year, progress was greatly accelerated. Delivery of the screening and pumping machinery has commenced, and this has been taken into store for later incorporation into the Pumping Station.

In December, 1952, the contract for the construction of the First Lane Trunk Sewer, which forms a major portion of the internal Main Drainage of Haltemprice, was let, and a very satisfactory start has been made on the work.

(2) DUNSWELL SEWERAGE

In view of the Government's policy with regard to capital expenditure, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was unable to permit work to commence on this scheme. Action has been taken, in co-operation with the Hull and East Yorkshire Rivers Board, to reduce pollution of the open ditches in the Dunswell area, with some success.

(3) FLOODING

No extensive flooding has been experienced during the year, and the emergency preventative measures adopted during the period of the Spring Tides proved satisfactory.

SECTION E

HOUSING

A satisfactory rate of progress was maintained during the year by the local authority and, under private enterprise, an increased rate has been achieved.

		1952	1951
Houses built by the Council	42	2-bedroom	
	164	3-bedroom	
	6	4-bedroom	
	<hr/>		
Total	212		210
<hr/>			
Houses built by private enterprise	1	2-bedroom	
	61	3-bedroom	
	1	4-bedroom	
Bungalows built by private enterprise....			
	9	2-bedroom	
	3	3-bedroom	
	2	4-bedroom	
	<hr/>		
Total	77		46
<hr/>			
Grand Total for the Year	289		256
<hr/>			

Within the district as a whole, there remain approximately 200 houses of a sub-standard nature. It is hoped that the Council will soon be in a position to make a start in dealing with this social problem. In addition, there are three hutted camps providing temporary accommodation for approximately 400 families who will require early re-housing.

SECTION F

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Measles

During the year, 446 notifications were received compared with 818 in 1950 and 269 in 1951. The disease occurred almost entirely in the 1st and 2nd quarters of the year, and was most prevalent in the 3 to 9 year age group. Six cases occurred in adults over 25 years of age. There were no deaths in any age group.

Poliomyelitis

There were six cases during 1952, all but one occurring in children. Four cases were of the paralytic type.

Consultations—Infectious Disease

Opinion was sought by general practitioners in the district concerning six cases of infectious disease.

1 Suspected Small Pox proved to be an Erythema Multiforme.

5 Suspected scarlet fevers all proved to be such.

6 Total

Food Poisoning

A total of 11 cases occurred which is a small increase over the 3 cases during 1951.

NOTIFICATIONS :

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
1	1	6	3	11

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS :

Total Outbreaks
Nil

Total Cases
Nil

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE :

Total Outbreaks
Nil

Total Cases
Nil

SINGLE CASES :

Agent Identified	Unknown	Total
Salmonella 4	7	11

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(a) GENERAL

Disease	Total Notified 1952	Total Notified 1951
Scarlet Fever	58	129
Diphtheria	—	1
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	—	—
Pneumonia	17	28
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1
Whooping Cough	58	129
Measles	446	269
Erysipelas	10	3
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	1
Acute Polio-Myelitis ..	6	3
Dysentery	13	25
Chicken Pox*	134	97
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—
Food Poisoning ..	11	3
Abortus Fever ..	—	1

* Compulsory notification withdrawn 7th August, 1952.

(b) TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Years				
0	1	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1
5	—	—	1	1
15	5	2	1	—
25	4	10	—	1
35	3	3	—	1
45	3	1	—	—
55	2	2	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—
Age unknown	7	7	1	1
Totals	25	26	3	5

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS

Year	Total New Cases	Deaths
1949	38	6
1950	31	9
1951	21	6
1952	59*	7

Tuberculosis	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals
	M	F	M	F	
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st December, 1951	52	54	1	8	115
Cases added to the Registers (1952)	25	26	3	5	59
Removed from the Registers on account of death, change of address, etc. (1952)	6	6	—	1	13
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st December, 1952	71	74	4	12	161

* This increase can be accounted for because a complete check of the Haltemprice T.B. Register was made against the Register of the Chest Clinic when several cases were discovered who were already receiving treatment, but had not been notified owing to transfer, change of address, etc.

LOCAL RAINFALL RETURNS

Month	Average Rainfall Inches 1952	Average for 5 previous years—Inches
January	2.02	2.38
February	.85	2.19
March	2.22	2.12
April	1.29	1.90
May	1.40	2.05
June	1.99	2.13
July	1.93	3.74
August	2.11	3.07
September	3.87	1.70
October	2.68	1.58
November	3.17	3.16
December	2.09	2.26

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

During the year, one case was considered under this Act. A male aged 84 was found to be bedridden and living alone. Voluntary removal to a suitable institution was obtained.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Quarterly Returns				Total	Undr 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs	25 & over	Age un- known
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th									
Scarlet Fever	3	14	11	30	58	—	1	7	42	4	—	1	3
Whooping Cough	31	7	12	8	58	10	21	10	14	—	1	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	297	143	6	—	446	12	73	127	205	9	12	6	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox*	39	55	40	—	134	6	9	26	81	4	5	3	—

* Compulsory notification suspended from 7th August, 1952

Disease	Quarterly Returns				Total	Under 5 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 & over	Age unknown
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th							
Acute Pneumonia	6	1	5	5	17	1	3	4	4	5	—
Dysentery	3	1	—	9	13	2	1	3	1	6	—
Erysipelas	1	1	2	6	10	—	—	—	8	2	—
Food Poisoning	1	1	6	3	11	2	—	6	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION G

FOOD INSPECTION

(a) GENERAL

The table set out below shows the amount of food which required condemnation during 1952. As can be seen, it is mainly tinned food.

Arrangements have been made with the two wholesale provision merchants who have their premises in our area that the Department should carry out weekly inspections of their stock. In this way we are able to prevent unsatisfactory tinned goods, which these firms may have, being delivered to the retail shops.

Foods surrendered and destroyed during 1952 :—

Fresh Meat	.....	.....	.....	3 cwts. 7 lbs.
Tinned Meats	.....	.....	.....	1,852 tins
Tinned Vegetables	.....	.....	.....	727 „
Tinned Fish	.....	.....	.....	158 „
Tins or bottles of Fruit	.....	.....	.....	1,162 „
Tins or bottles of Marmalade or Jam	.....	.....	.....	82 „
Tins of Milk	.....	.....	.....	354 „
Miscellaneous	1,438 „

Total weight of food surrendered :—

2 tons	3 cwts.	2 qrs.	10 lbs.	2 ozs.
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Whilst the weight of foodstuffs taken may seem heavy, it must be remembered that these two firms alone have an annual turn-over in the region of 90 tons per week.

(b) SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Although the rationed meat for the area continues to be killed in Hull and distributed from the Depot at Cottingham, the slaughterhouse previously used by the Ministry of Food was brought into use again during the Foot and Mouth disease outbreak in the early part of the year.

During January, February and the early part of March, the slaughtering team from the Yorkshire Farmers' Bacon Factory dealt with 3,072 pigs.

The following figures show the amount condemned from this total :—

Heads	Plucks	Guts	Whole Carcase
192	196	157	3

(c) MILK

There are 45 farms in the area at which milk is produced for sale.

This number is split up as follows :—

	Number of Farms	Daily galls. wholesale	Daily galls. sold retail
Selling wholesale to Dairy Com- panies	27	850	—
Selling part whole- sale and retail- ing remainder	8	225	232
Retailing own supply	9	—	188
Using own supply (Hospital Farm)	1	—	90

Those of the above dairymen who are retailing milk in our area are delivering between them approximately 420 gallons of raw milk per day, of which amount 70 gallons only is sold as certified tuberculin tested. One of the dairymen mentioned in this paragraph also takes 80 gallons from two of the producers who sell wholesale, and this amount is sold raw also. Thus a total of 995 gallons produced daily goes to the dairies for heat treatment.

Samples of milk from all the dairy farms have been taken during the year and 60 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for biological examination. Three samples proved positive for tuberculosis. As all three producers retailed their own supplies, Heat Treatment Orders were placed immediately and these orders remained in force for 43, 51 and 55 days respectively.

A sample taken by an outside Authority also proved positive for tuberculosis and as the producer farmed in our area and retailed his milk, a Heat Treatment Order was placed on this supply. The order remained in force for 91 days.

(d) BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

The taking of routine samples of various foods for bacteriological examination was instituted at the end of the year. The following table gives the detail of the sampling and the results. In all cases the examination was made for pathogens, including salmonellas, staphylococci, etc., and for evidence of contamination by faecal coli.

Type of Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Shell Mussels (batches of 12)	4	—
Cooked Mussels	1	—
Synthetic Cream	23	1
Butter Cream	3	1
Brawn	1	—
Meat Roll	1	—
Sausage Rolls	1	—
Miscellaneous pastry fillings	7	—
Milk	7	—

The one unsatisfactory sample of synthetic cream was due to contamination by faecal organisms and that of butter cream to coagulase positive haemolytic staphylococci. In both cases follow up sampling was satisfactory, and the hand washing facilities were improved at one establishment.

FOOD BYELAWS—

for the handling, wrapping and delivery of food were adopted by this authority in July, 1950, and have been found by the visiting staff of the Department to be most helpful for their purpose. No prosecutions have taken place, but numerous warnings have been given and in every case the trader concerned has co-operated as desired.

SECTION H

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

(1) COMPLAINTS

During the year, 704 complaints were received by the Health Department. These were made up as follows :—

Choked Drains	.....	.....	.....	81
Rats present	.....	.....	.....	350
General Defects	.....	.....	.....	115
Defective Dustbins	.....	.....	.....	27
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	131

The total figure compares with 664 complaints received during 1951 and 640 during 1950.

(2) VISITS MADE

Houses and Premises inspected	.....	.....	479
Houses and Premises re-inspected	.....	.....	744
Miscellaneous visits	.....	.....	1256
Visits <i>re</i> food inspection	.....	.....	717
Visits to bakehouses	.....	.....	66
Visits to shops	.....	.....	635
Visits to dairies and milkshops	.....	.....	108
Visits to slaughterhouses	.....	.....	93
Visits <i>re</i> sale of Ice Cream	.....	.....	76
Visits <i>re</i> sampling	.....	.....	220
Visits to Factories	.....	.....	67
Visits <i>re</i> cases of Infectious Disease	.....	.....	70
Visits <i>re</i> disinfections after cases of Infectious Disease	.....	.....	48
Visits <i>re</i> choked drains	.....	.....	579
Drains tested with smoke or water	.....	.....	82
Visits <i>re</i> storage of petroleum	.....	.....	127
Visits to tips	.....	.....	45
Visits <i>re</i> rat destruction	.....	.....	598
Visits <i>re</i> conversion of privies to W.C.'s	.....	.....	38
Visits <i>re</i> overcrowding	.....	.....	2
Total	.....	.....	6050

(3) HOUSING—VISITS AND NOTICES SERVED

(A) *Inspection*

1(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	161
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	175
2(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub. head (1) above) which were inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	12
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	15
3	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
4	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in (3) above) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	137

(B) *Remedy of Defects*

1	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of INFORMAL ACTION by the Local Authority	107
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(C) *Action taken under Statutory Powers*

(a)	Action taken under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
1	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be remedied	1

	2 Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notice—	
	(a) By Owners	—
	(b) By Local Authority	—
(b)	Proceedings taken under the Public Health Acts—	
	1 Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	33
	2 Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notice—	
	(a) By Owners	4
	(b) By Local Authority	29
(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
	1 Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
	2 Number of dwelling houses de- molished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
	1 Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in re- spect of which Closing Orders were made	—
	2 Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in re- spect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tene- ment or room having been rendered fit	—

(4) HOUSING ACT, 1936—OVERCROWDING

(A)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	8
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	10
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	57
(B)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(C)	(ii)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	11
	(iii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	95
(D)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(E)		The above figures show the known cases of overcrowding, but it is felt that many other cases actually exist because of the high number of applicants for re-housing in this district. No accurate figures could be given unless a new survey were made.	

(5) SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS OBTAINED

Drains repaired, cleansed, etc.	53
New sections of drain provided	8
New W.C. pedestals fixed	9
Water closet cisterns provided or repaired	9
Privies converted to W.C.'s	3
Sink waste pipes provided or repaired	7
Rain water pipes repaired	5
Water service pipes repaired or provided	6
Yard paving repaired	3
New dustbins provided	164
Roofs repaired	36
Eaves gutters provided or repaired	50
Outer walls rendered or pointed	15
Windows repaired and sash cords renewed	14
Floors repaired or renewed	11
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	21
Walls and ceilings replastered	57
Doors repaired	4
Miscellaneous improvements	24

(6) FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Part I of the Act

(1) INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors) :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	16	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	63	113	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	4	—	—
Total	74	133	—	—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) —					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	—	—	—

Outwork—

Part VIII of the Act

Nature of Work	Section 110				Section 111	
	No. of out-workers in August 1st required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, Making, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	—	—	—	—	—

(7) CARAVAN SITES

There are no licensed caravan sites in the area. By reason of the general housing shortage over the last few years, and the natural trend towards the less populated areas, there are a relatively small number of temporary type dwellings and caravans in the area. The Council is fully aware of these dwellings and is keeping the situation under constant observation.

Any person wishing to use a caravan for permanent living accommodation makes application to the Engineer's Department for planning approval, and the Engineer automatically passes on the application to the Health Department. The site and structure, if available, is inspected and the Department makes its recommendations on general health grounds.

(8) PEST CONTROL

Because of frequent requests for help from occupiers of properties at which wasps had nested, the Council decided in 1951 to destroy the nests, where necessary, at a standard charge of 5/- per nest.

During the 1952 season, 39 nests were destroyed on private property in addition to those dealt with on Council land or in roadside ditches.

It is interesting to note that unlike the previous year, the majority of the nests treated were found to be in some part of the structure of the house.

Mosquitoes

Because the most common specie of mosquito in this area is the *Aedes Detritus*, the fact that it breeds the whole year round governs the measures of control to be used.

During the winter period, all houses in the area adjacent to the Humber bank were visited and garden sheds, cellars and other likely places of shelter for the adults were sprayed with a residual D.D.T. liquid. This was done three times before the spraying of the water surfaces in the Humber bank area was commenced in early March.

The value of these preventive measures may be assessed by the fact that four complaints only of the presence of mosquitoes were received in the Department last year.

Because of the extension of the controlled refuse tip, the water area available for breeding purposes is being cut down, and it is thought that one of the ponds will be eliminated before the next summer season.

(9) RODENT CONTROL

During the year, the Council employed one rat catcher to control the Council's own premises and to aid in the work of rat destruction on private and business premises.

On no occasion was it found necessary to resort to the legal measures provided in the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, to obtain the clearance of rats.

It is pleasing to note that during the year the system of sewers throughout the area was nearly clear. The 10% survey carried out at the beginning of the year showed a small number of rats in part of the system at Cottingham. This was dealt with in the first treatment, after which the Ministry suggested that it would be necessary to carry out the 10% survey only in 1953.

The following figures give some detail of the work carried out by the Council's Rat Catcher during the year :—

	Private Premises	Trade Premises	Council Premises	Sewers	Total
Number of Visits made	2243	153	137	325	2858
Number of ordinary baits laid	15682	1160	1154	346	18342
Number of poison baits laid	3505	549	491	28	4573
Estimated kill	2937	363	337	25	3660
Number of bodies found	283	81	30	—	394

SECTION I

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION

House Refuse Collection is under the control of the Engineer's Department, who have kindly supplied the following data :—

In consequence of the Urban District being composed of three separate neighbourhood units, three refuse collecting gangs, each comprising four men, are employed in the collection of household refuse. Five mechanical vehicles are used to maintain adequate loading facilities for these gangs. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping methods at two tips, one at the North (Harland Way) and one at the South (Humber Foreshore).

Statistics for the financial year ended 31st March, 1952, are as follows :—

Bins collected weekly	.....	.....	11470
Weight of refuse collected during year.....	.....	.....	10796 tons
Average weight of refuse per bin per visit.....	.....	.....	45 lbs.
Average weight of refuse bin per year			2108 lbs.
Average weight of refuse per 1,000 population per annum	.....	.....	299 tons
Total mileage of vehicles per annum			49000 miles

SECTION J

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION

Disinfection is carried out after the removal to hospital of patients suffering from the major infectious diseases or upon the termination of the illness where the case is treated at home.

Taking the last four years as an example, the average number of disinfections carried out for all cases has been 44 per annum.

This Authority has a contract with the Hull Corporation, who have undertaken to collect, steam disinfect and return the bedding from any such cases. The room is treated by one of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Although the Council does possess a steam disinfection plant, it is considered that it is more economical to deal with the small number of cases each year by the method outlined in the previous paragraph, than to put the plant into operation.

